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Pacific Ocean. The need for this arises from the exhaustion of our arable public lands, and from the fact that the development that has followed has been most marked in manufacturing industries. The work has a highly exultant tone, so far as our capacity to produce is concerned, but is not free from a note of warning, when the possibility of finding ourselves without room for expansion is considered. It calls in a positive way for an Isthmian canal and for commercial connection in the East, such as the possession of the Philippines gives.

While some of these books forecast the ulterior effects of industrial expansion, they all present facts which must be reckoned with in deciding what is the wise American policy, political and commercial, under the conditions which prevail at the beginning of the new century.

J. B. CLARK.

The History of Colonization, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By HENRY C. MORRIS. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1900. — 2 vols.: xxiv, 459; xiii, 383 pp.

The literature on the subject of colonization shows, in its ebb and flow, an intimate connection with the interest which has been felt by the various nations of the world in the work of colonization. This is true as to the amount of that literature, as to its character and as to its source. During the early part of this century the major part of the books on colonization were due to English pens and were written in a decidedly pessimistic spirit, with the apparent purpose of discouraging English expansion and of emphasizing the tendency toward seeking independence, which all colonies of occupation seemed to have. The experience of England with the American colonies had been so unfortunate, and conditions in Canada were at the time so troublesome, that English writers could see little advantage to be derived from the possession of colonies and sought some method by means of which the connection between the mother country and the dependencies might be dissolved without disgrace to the former. This period was brought to an end by the establishment of what has come to be known as responsible government.

During the middle of the century very little literature appears on the subject. But the appearance of France as a colonizing power in the north of Africa was accompanied by a considerable increase in the French literature. The problem now had somewhat changed. Previously it had been to settle the relations between the metropolis and colonies to which had migrated a large European population.

Now it was to find a method by which the metropolis could govern large populations of alien blood and, from the European point of view, of inferior civilization. The expansion of England, and later the entrance of other European powers upon the field, brought it about that the literature of the period from 1870 to the close of the century was very large. Its tone, too, had changed from the pessimism of the early part of the century to a marked optimism.

This is the period of the literature of colonization in which we are now living. To this literature comes as a welcome addition the book under review. That its authorship is American is due to the fact that the United States has just bounded into the arena as a colonizing power. Mr. Morris's book is different in many respects from any other book upon the subject. It is, as its name indicates, a history of colonization; and it is on that account more objective in its treatment of the subject than any which has preceded it. Its author has not attempted, as did Merivale and Leroy-Beaulieu, to advance any thesis as to the proper methods of treating colonial dependencies, but has been content to lay before his readers with great impartiality the facts to be found in the history of the relations of metropolis and dependency, from the earliest times of which we have any record to the close of the nineteenth century. It may perhaps be said that, in his endeavor to be exhaustive in his treatment, Mr. Morris has in some cases overstepped the boundaries of his subject, and has included in his work what belongs to the history of commerce, rather than to the history of colonization. This is particularly true of the earlier portion of the book, that devoted to "Antiquity," where much that is related can hardly be regarded as relevant to the history of colonization, even if we accord to that term its widest significance.

On the other hand, Mr. Morris has — perhaps from a too great willingness to accept the standards set by former writers on the subject — conceived of colonization as a movement which can take place only over intervening spaces of water. The result has been that, although as to such movements he has given no details which are not really relevant to the subject, movements which have taken place over land have been almost entirely omitted, no matter how closely connected with colonization — using the word in a somewhat narrow sense — these movements may have been. Thus, while Mr. Morris gives us a detailed sketch of Phœnician, Greek and Italian "colonization," as he calls it, he has nothing to say about the great expansion of the United States and of Russia — the one

over the waste places of the North American Continent, the other over the vast expanses of northern Asia. This is greatly to be regretted. For Mr. Morris's description is always so interesting, and the work of Russia and, particularly, of the United States has been so important, that the reader cannot refrain from wishing that the development of the colonial system of the latter country — for such in reality is our system of territorial government — might have been treated in the same intelligent and impartial way in which the work of the other colonizing nations has been treated.

No one, however, can close Mr. Morris's book without feeling a deep sense of obligation to its author, and without appreciation of the vast amount of patient and laborious investigation which Mr. Morris has brought to his subject. The exhaustive bibliography which is appended to his work and the continual marginal references alone must convince his readers that he has made a conscientious endeavor to get at all available sources of information. His book will unquestionably take its place among the few standard works on the subject of colonization, and will be of great help to his countrymen in their endeavors to solve the most important problem which has been presented to them since they solved the question of national unity.

FRANK J. GOODNOW.

A History of the People of the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War. By JOHN BACH MCMASTER. Vol. V. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1900. — xiv, 577 pp.

The fifth volume of Professor McMaster's *History* differs to a considerable extent from those which have preceded it. The period covered is from 1821 to 1830: that is, it includes the second administration of Monroe, the administration of John Quincy Adams and the beginning of Jackson's term. Yet only the third chapter, with parts of the first and second, gives anything like a connected account of the events of Monroe's second term; while the last three chapters tell the history of the years 1825-30. The rest of the volume, two-thirds of the whole, is a series of monographs upon the social, intellectual, economic and political conditions of the time.

After reading the book, one retains a somewhat confused but more or less valuable series of impressions of the life of the people, of their ideas on various subjects and of the economic advancement of the time; but any complete picture of the whole, or any presentation of the subject that brings out clearly the significant features